Vol. XIX-No. 27.

Want of Labo

RELIGIOUS.

vel among the prairies and groves of Il-

S, &c. vis. Shirtings,

and Teachers.

COMPANY.

COMPANY give no-is THREE HUN-leh is all paid in, and they make insurance

WELCH, President

BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 19, WATER-STREET, BOSTONTERMS, \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance.....Five copies for \$10

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1834.

quest his parents to allow him to take his wife, to whom he had been betrathed in infancy, and

For the Boston Recorder. MISSIONARY FIELD AT THE WEST.

Extracts from a letter from Illinois, to the Missionary Society in Vale College.

The shortness of the period I have spent in this part of the country, and my limited opportanity for observation, ought to be remembered as connection with the statements which I now make. Still I will state nothing as facts which I do not know; and as for opinions, they are the result of six months' labor and intercourse, and travel among the prairies and groves of Il-

not ravial and traval are in the territory of Michigan. From Depoil I ravelled across that territory to the south out of a lake Michigan. The country is beautiful at very new, and is rapidly filling up with an atterprising and intelligent population. Through hat section of country, missionaries are now anted, and the demand will every year in-

larg.—Cal. Phil.

Caissurpra, or Alexander (the name which he assumed at the period of baptism.) was the son of accountant) of diveiling houses the last summer increased at rate of one each day. There are a Methor, a Baptid, a Roman Catholic, and Presbyan preachers at that place; and a more integrified for missionary labor could not be accountantly of the accountant of the Rajah of Mysore. Being a youth of considerable mentage for the attainment of knowledge, he in early life made good tracficiency in the Call. the determination of the country of the population fast increasing the dutter of the population fast increasing the population fast increasing within 10 miles of the population fast increasing the population fast increasing the dutter of the Sabath for regular preaching places for the Sabath four regular preaching places for the Sabath four regular preaching places for the Sabath for regular preaching places for th is in all respective to the country. It is new, but already thickly ed, and the population fast increasing diregal to my present field I have now regular preaching places for the Sabbath in 10 miles of here, and might occupy seventhers if there was time to devote to them, congregations vary from 25 to 100, are maive and often solemn. But one great obstate to the progress of truth here, is the numeral sects and the prevalence of party spirit mind them.

Here are Quakers who attend no meetings there are Quakers who attend no meetings with the late Mr. Conductor Millar, a man of picty and zeal in the cause of Christ, from whom, with the late Mr. Conductor Millar, a man of seem to have no religion unless it consists aying "thee," and wearing a peculiar dress, let are Indieds and Universalists who estall days aftike and ure exceedingly mad soft "priesteraft."

The two Lights whose chief object are to be to preach up baptism and preach nevery other denomination, especially Presentans. They are generally Unitarians and irersalists in disguise; and are bitter against type good thing. The second control of the New Testament are good Christians—but alas! the manner of the pressure of the serviced it, took it home, and commenced the perusal of it.

tament. He received it, took it home, and common are good Christians—but alas! the major opposed to every henevolent institut, and would excommunicate their members a should join a Temperance Society, or passes as abbath School. Their preachers are state and sectarian—with a few pleasing exists. becate and sectarian—with a few pleasing ex-prions.

Here are Methodists of all descriptions. Their were chiefly composed, on the ground of which tis claims for inspiration were established with adhexious quite inadequate to their calling one or opportunity to improve. Here are seeing there are exceptions. Would there were more than the following the could not solve, mysteries which he was at a loss to comprehend; and, as he entered more minutely into the examination of them, their magnitude appeared to increase. He saw also, that the necessary consequence of his reception of the sacred Scriptures, as the standard of his faith and the rule of his hife would require the decided and absolute rejection of those which his form the east. May their number

own language. He did not besitate, but, intent upon his object, relinquished his situation and set out to Pondicherry.

During the journey, the priest embraced every opportunity which was presented of insinuating the doctrines of the papal church, taught him several prayers to different saints and to the Virgin Mary. The Gospel of Christ, in the explanation of which the young Brahmin was chiefly interested, formed no part of his instructions.

On their arrival at Pondicherry, Alexander, not feeling satisfied with the manner in which the priest had put off his inquiries respecting the round no the basis, not only or ac-ction, but also of the studies pur-olleges, and Universities. Fami-found, in every part of New Eng-are brought up with the Bible in as a daily guide. And we have one and expect that their number by augmented, now that the public

For the Boston Recorder.

ed, now that the public

y directed to the subject by the

I am much better satisfied, in any statements of an impartial witness,

promises of instructors

uls -Cultivation of the heart-Bradfo

ble should be the basis, not only of ac-

SKETCHES, ... No. V.

not feeling satisfied with the manner in which the priest had put off his inquiries respecting the doctrines of the Scriptures, urged his solicitations to be instructed in the points of difficulty which he found in that book. The priest, after striving for a long time to divert him from his object, and finding his anxiety for the interpretation of the Bible increasing, plainly told that he had nothing to do with it, and that the way to get to heaven was to believe what he had been, all the time that they had been together, endeavoring to teach him.

Deceived by the priest, and disappointed in his expectatious, he returned to his father's house, but said nothing to his relations rencern. ally directed to the subject by the ss of the Author of "The Young dhis conditations. But where shall of such families be educated? p the Bible when they enter the sary, or the college? In too they do drop it, almost entirely, and be informed where they may ir children, by disinterested visinianies are public property, and rea right to know what they are, I am much better satisfied, in any

his expectations, he returned to his father's house, but said nothing to his relations concern-ing the uneasiness of his mind, or the book which had been the occasion of it; but, keeping it in a private place, he would frequently retire to read and examine it in secret.

During his absence at Pondicherry, Samuel

to read and examine it in secret.

During his absence at Pondicherry, Samuel no yor college regards the cultivariat as a first object? Such a questanswered, by a plain statement of do to those schools where this observed of the schools had a frangements of the schools haded to, and I can cheerfully withful efforts made in them all, for a department of Bradford Acadese charge of Miss Hasseline, may that list. For twenty years the na a daily study in that school, asseline has been in the habit of disence years. A relative who lately a selicine has been in the habit of disence years. A relative who lately a school, and who has now gone to see found to have taken extended familiar lectures there delivered, of which was exceedingly interest-pier extent and variety. And the system of the course of their visit. For the course of the school, and who has now gone to the sike of company, for his brother at that time had no desire for scriptural instruction.

On reaching the missionary house, they were received with joy and kindness by the Rev. S. Laidler and Samuel Flavel, and immediately entered upon the object of their visit. For

in at taking notes, in this way, is extensively and the shores, who have testified, and can testify the shelity with which the morals of the Bilds then shores, who have testified, and can testify to the Bilds the shores, who have testified, and can testify to the Bilds the shores, who have testified, and can testify to the Bilds the shores, who have testified, and can testify to the Bilds the shores who have testified, and can testify to the Bilds the shores who have testified, and can testify to the Bilds the shores who have the shores who have the shores who have testified, and can testify the shores which will be shored with the shore of the shores which will be shored with which the morals of the Bilds who can calculate the happy result?

Nemoir of a Converted Braham.

The following Munoir, swestifinated gas I rapping the shores are the shores of the

he inward prejudices of heathenism.

After his admission into the church, he maniested the ardor of the love which he bore to his Redeemer, by his unremitted zeal and activity in the promotion of his glove, and the advantage of Crist.

After this, he went again to his village, to re-Redeemer, by his unremitted zeal and activity in the promotion of his glory, and the advancement of his cause amongst his idolatrous countrymen. He accompanied the missionaries to their preaching stations, and took an active part in exposing the degrading nature of the

in the promotion of his glory, and the advancement of his cause amongst his idolatrous countrymen. He accompanied the missionaries to
their preaching stations, and took an active
part in exposing the degrading nature of the
heathenish ceremonies, proclaiming the glad
did his proposing the degrading nature of the
heathenish ceremonies, proclaiming the glad
did his more commonies, proclaiming the glad
did his more connection had ceasdon his apostacy from their gods, and that she
mount whose preciousness he had himself experienced. In order to qualify himself more fully
for these duties, he applied with great diligence
and perseverance to the study of the Seriptores,
for my which exercise he became more firmly established in the faith, and attained more clear,
treinsive, and practical views of the Christian
religion.

He was afterwards employed by the missionaries as a teacher of the Canarese language to
the youths who were training for the service of
the Mission as school-masters, catechists, &c.;
a situation for which he was well qualified, from
his knowledge of the language, and steadiness
of character. When not engaged in instruction
he employed much of his time in going to the
He Mission as school-masters, catechists, &c.;
a situation for which he was well qualified, from
his knowledge of the language, and steadiness
of character. When not engaged in instruction
he employed much of his time in going to the
heat the boddeness with which he beat shasters, and in
showing the supreme excellence and importance
of the doctrines of their shasters, and in
showing the supreme excellence and importance
of the doctrines of their shasters, and in
showing the supreme excellence and importance
of the doctrines of their shasters, and in
showing the supreme excellence and importance
of the doctrines of the cross; buthe soon found,
to his chest, that all were not equally solicitous
he male and the supposed they must be when it was
proposed and enforced upon their attention.

The subjects on which he dwelt were off also, that the necessary consequence of methods of the series of the series described by series the institutions of the goape, and also the grade of the series of the foundation of the series of the

They were at the Mission House when they received this message. It was a severe, but not altogether unexpected, trial. Anxious, however, to make known to their friends the nature of the great and happy change which had passed upon them, and the reasons of the conduct which they pursued, they went to their village; but fearing, after what they had heard, to enter or approach their father's house, they sat down at a distance, hoping that when their relations heard of their arrival they would come and speak to them. But lest the natural emotions of parental love should prompt to a renewal of inheard of their arrival they would come and speak to them. But lest the natural emotions of parental love should prompt to a renewal of in-tercourse with the discouncid, the threatnings of the Brahminical oppressors were repeated with increased and more determined spleen; and for any member of the family to have spoken to them would have been attended with the certain less of easter relationship, and property. Unspeak to them. But lest the natural emotions of parental love should prompt to a renewal of intercourse with the disowned, the threatnings of the Brahminical oppressors were repeated with increased and more determined spleen; and for any member of the family to have spoken to them would have been attended with the certain loss of caste, relationship, and property. Unwilling to leave the village without seeing their parents, they went to a choultry, and continued there for some hours. They were soon surrounded by a large crowd of their fellow villagers, some of whom reviled them for the disgrace they had brought upon their family; some of whom were indignant at their folly and wickedness, in departing from the religion of their analysis. grace they had brought upon their family; some of whom were indignant at their folly and wickedness, in departing from the religion of their ancestors; others shed tears of regret that they should have been so weak as to relinquish so many comforts. 'Why;' said they, 'had you not in your father's house plenty of food, clothes money, father, mother, sisters, brothers, and every that you could want?—then how could you be so foolish as to break your caste, and adopt the white people's religion?—what sense could you have had to lose all these things?' Alexander, having now a favorable opportunity afforded him of making known the love and grace of the Saviour, with much earnestnoss and affection showed to them the way of life and of true happiness, demonstrated the reasonableness of his own conduct, and entreated them to weep mot for them, but for themselves, and for their sins, and to flee to Him who was appointed as the hiding place from the storm, and the covert from the tempest. After having remained four days in and about the village, and finding no communication could be had with their relations they returned, with feelings of the most. affection showed to them the way of life and of true happiness, demonstrated the reasonableness of his own conduct, and entreated them to weep not for them, but for themselves, and for their sins, and to flee to Him who was appointed as the hiding place from the storm, and the covert from the tempest. After having remained four days in and about the village, and finding no communication could be had with their relations, they returned, with feelings of the most poignant grief, to Bangalore.

After allowing some time to pass, during which he hoped the excitement of passion would have in some degree subsided, Alexander, in when all the strife is, who shall be most holy.

singing, and that a time in use with us, Portugal) was adapted to the words. The solemniy and devotion apparent, formed a striking contrast to what may be imagined of idol worship, in which there is no animation of the soul, like that in Christian adoration and praise, where the mollest sentiments lift the soul to God.

Dr. Sharp also gave notice, that after the singing of the Burman hyan, the natives, both of whom were in the pulpit, would address the assembly, which they did in their own language, Mr. Wade interpreting as they concluded sentences.

The Karen first arose, and with much appropriate gravity remarked, that with gladness he saw the countenances of the Christian friends by whose benevolence and kindness the goopel had been sent to the land of his nativity. That before the gospel came, he and his countrymen were in the darkness of heatthenism, without any correct knowledge of the living and true God. That since the news of salvation by Christ had been published in his country, he had heard the glad indings and believed. That he now enjoyed the animating hope of sternal glory and endiess blessedness in heaven, with the confident assurance of his interest in the Lord Jesus as his Redeemer. He thought, when he should reach heaven, and lay at the feet of Jesus, it would be his delight and unspeakable joy to talk much with his Christian' friends about the wonderful salvation which he had been made to know and rejoice in through their agency, and by the power of the Spirit of God. He gave them his most cordial thanks and salutations, and begaed that many more Missionaries might be sent to his country, as multitudes there were still in ignorance of the way in which sinners may be eaved.

The Burman Christian then rose, and with much apparent presence of mind and lively countenance,

per, may no too not netteved in Christ or salvation, and trusted that he should meet in heaven his numerous Christian friends, whom he had delightfully seen and communed with in America. He spoke of the obligations to gratitude, which rested on sunners redeemed from hell, to be devoted to the service of Christ, and to live in holy obedience to all his commandments. He was now about to leave this land of Christians; and though he should never again see the faces in this world of all who were present, he hoped to meet them in the world of glory. He said he had left his country from a conviction of duty, and from the same conviction it was now his desire to return, that he might do what he could to preach Christ in Burmah, and to endeavor to persuade the Burmans to believe in and love the Saviour, and he wished for all who were present an interest in the merits of this Redeemer.

After the Burman had finished his remarks, the trusted that he should meet in heaven his name

After the Burman had finished his remarks, the

After the Burman and mission and noble hymn of Watts,

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
" both his successive journes run," &c

Rev. Dr. Comstock, from Rochester, N. Y. father of the Missionaries now embarking, supplicat-lessing on the Missionaries, and on the cause mah and through the world

of one of the Missionaries, and on the cause de a blessing on the Missionaries, and on the cause in Burmah and through the world.

The dismission was given by Dr. Sharp.

The several exercises were pleasant, and especially was it cheering to see in the native Christians, whose home is 18,000 miles distant, the fruits of the travail of the Redeemer's soul in their redemption.

[Watchman.

VOCAL MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.

We extract the following from the Report of the Boston Academy of Music. We believe vocal music will soon be considered indispensible in giving interest and variety to the exercises of a school, which are now often tedious and dry. See remarks on this point in "Sketches" No. IV. in the Recorder of June 28.

in "Sketches" No. IV. in the Recorder of June 28.

The Academy has ever regarded the introduction of vocal music, as an ordinary branch of study, into common schools—not only those under private patronage, but public schools generally, as an important object to be aimed at in its labors. Little effort has as yet been made to accomplish this, and no experiment has been tried. The low estimate which is now set on a knowledge of music by the community, and the prevailing impression that attention to this study would seriously interfere with, or divert the attention of children and youth from other and more important branches of an education, will probably, for some time to come, present a barrier in the way of accomplishing all that the and more time to come, present a barrier in the way of accomplishing all that the Academy desires in this department. It is hoped, however, that some satisfactory experiments may soon be made, which may diminish the indifference or prejudice which may diminish the indifference or prejudice which now exist on this subject; and that vocal music will, at no distant day, be generally included among the branches of a common school education. This change in public sentiment will not probably, however, be wrought by any elaborate statement of the advantages to be derived from instructing children in music. Instead, therefore, of formally discussing the subject, it is deemed expedient discussing the subject, it is deemed expedient simply to subjoin here the testimony of some of the most respectable teachers of private schools in this city and vicinity, relative to the effects, as observed by them, of teaching music in their

Whole No. 963.

schools by the professors of the Academy, dur

ing the past year.

From William B. Fowler, teacher of the Monitorial School, Temple Avenue, Boston.

In reply to inquiries as to the result of the experiment I have made upon the practicability and utility of teaching vocal music to large numbers of children, I would remark, that the experiment has succeeded beyond my expectation. More than a hundred of my pupils, between the ages of four and eighteen, have been under the care of Mr. Mason more than a year. I intended the exercise rather as a pastime than a serious study; but, with only two short lessons a week, the children have acquired no inconsiderable knowledge of the elements of music. Before any experiments were made in this a week, the children have acquired no inconsiderable knowledge of the elements of music. Before any experiments were made in this country, I had proofs enough of the practicability of making simple melody a part of popular education, and I consider this question as demonstrated beyond doubt, in my school. Of its utility as we use it, I have as hittle doubt. It is never allowed to interfere with or supersede the common branches of study, and I often use it to call attention, restore order, or promote the innocent recreation of the pupils. I consider music one of the arts of peace which all may nucient recreation of the pupils. I consider nusic one of the arts of peace which all may altivate sufficiently to feel its influence upor their manners and dispositions, and in inting it into our schools we are sowing which if they do not keep out the tares entirel will essentially modify them.

May 1, 1834. WILLIAM B. FOWLE.

May 1, 1834. WILLIAM B. FOWLE.

From E. A. Andrews, teacher of the Mount
Vernon Female School, Boston.

The following, so far as 1 have observed, have been the principal effects of the introduction of music into the Mount Vernon school, as a general school exercise.

It has furnished an agreeable variety in our employments. It is an exercise so different in its nature from all the ordinary employments in the school, that it is generally anticipated as a desirable relaxation from our usual avocations.

The study of the principles of musical science has appeared to afford as salutary a discipline of the mind, as the other studies usually pursued in school for this purpose, and I have not observed any one successful in becoming acquainted with these principles, without a corresponding success in other branches.

It has afforded an agreeable amusement during our recesses,

ng our recesses.
It has enabled a large part of the school to on with pleasure in the singing of a hymn at the devotional exercises at the opening and close of the school.

By singing frequently such words as contain

By singing frequently such words as contain useful sentiments, they occur to the mind in those moments when it is not occupied with regular trains of thought, and, in this way, useful associations occupy the place of such as are useless or pernicious.

By commencing very early in life, most of the difficulties which are experienced at a later period in acquiring the art, are avoided. The propensity to imitation is then strongest, and that timidity, which at a subsequent period prevents the papil from making a full attempt to imitate musical sounds, is by children scarcely felt. Among the younger members of the Mount Vernon school I have not observed a single instance of failure in learning to sing, while many continually occur among the older members who cannot overcome their timidity so far as to attempt fearlessly to imitate the sounds

which they hear.

From what I have noticed in the Mount Vernon School, and in other classes under the direction of the professors of the Academy, I am satisfied that the general introduction of music into schools will be attended with complete success, if competent instructors are employed for this purpose. E. A. Andrews,

this purpose. From Gideon F. Thaver, leacher of the Chaun-rey Hall School, Chauncey Place, Boston. Mr. Lowell Mason, professor of music in the Boston Academy, has taught the pupils of the Chauncey Hall school the elements of vocal music, during the past year, and to my perfect satisfaction. It was at first undertaken as an satisfaction. It was at first undertaken as an experiment, but has proved so popular among the children and parents, as to be now considered among the regular branches of the institution. Its influence I consider excellent, especially on the temper and affactions of the children; nor do I find that its effect or discipline is in the leave consider and affactions of the children; ren; nor do I may that its effect or discipline is in the least prejudicial, although the exercises are highly exciting to the vivacity of young minds. It is not with us a required study, but four fifths of our whole number engage in it.

Gideof F. Thayer.

Chauncey Hall, March 27, 1834.

Revivals in Nova Scotia.

Letter from Rev. William Chipman. PLEASANT VALLEY, FEB. 1. 1834.

" It affords me much pleasure, to say that the Lord's work appears conspic At our last conterence, six related their Christ-ian experience, four of whom were baptized last Lord's day, all children of a worthy deacon; there appear to be a number more under deep impressions, and a general attention to the word and worship of the Lord in different parts of the

Letter from Rev. Edward Manning. Letter from Rev. Eaward Manning.
Conwallin, Dec. 29, 1833.

1 I wish to communicate through the Magazine, a brief sketch of the most glorious work of God that my eyes have ever beheld, (and I have witnessed more than fifty revivals in my day.)
In the summer of 1833, I saw the cloud of

morey hovering over the Zion of our God in this place. I here haptized two young converts, After an absence of eleven weeks, I imprized three on the second Lord's day in December, After an absence of eleven weeks, I haptized three on the second Lord's day in December, two of whom are now actively engaged in preaching the gospel. Other conversions took place throughout the winter. In March, I haptized two young men recently converted, and two were baptized in May, one of whom has commenced preaching, in all 9. The congregations now became increasingly large. In July I haptized 6; in August 2; in September 5; in October 6; on the second Lord's day of this month 5; in November 6; on the third Lord's day 21; on the first Lord's day 6—making to this date a total of 64. Since the last experience meeting, three weeks since, nearly, if not quite 30, have professed to experience pardoning mercy.

N. B. Between 60 and 70 persons, male and female have united with the Temperance Society since the commencement of the work, and particularly within that district, where the reformation has principally been.

"Jam. 12. The work progresses so rapidly that the brethren thought it needful to appoint the church meeting for the first Saturday in this month, at 11 o'clock, the number of candidates was so great. We met accordingly at the time appointed, and the house was soon filled. The weather was veryunpleasant or there would have been many more. An awful solemnity pervaded the congregation. Twenty-five persons told their experience and were received with joy. I was nine hours in the meeting house. Circumstances seemed to require this secrifice.

The reformation advances gloriously, on the mountain and in the valley. The numbers of hopeful converts is so great that we have thought it expedient to appoint another special

Total S

For the Boston Recorder.

Revival in Georgia Penitentiary. Extracts from a letter recently received by Dr. Butler, the late Cherokee Missionary, now in

Metter, the late Carbon Meter England.

[Most of the communication is extracted by Dr. Butler's correspondent from a letter directed to him by a prisoner who was a companion of Dr. Butler's while in confinement. The

of Dr. Butter's white it down white heltiers, and abridge other parts, that you may have the substance. In answer to your inquiries respecting their Sabbath School Classes, he, the prisoner, says. I am sorry to inform you that we had discontinued them. The opposition was so great, that the instability and weakness of the minds of the members could not withstand the ridicule and upbraiding of the opposition party, but continued to drop off, one at a time, or entered into some such improper conduct that we were obliged to exclude them, until there was none that remained but —— and myself; who being thus discouraged, we left off also. And O Sir, I tremble now, when I look back at the scenes that then followed. My own strength was to be obtained, I fell into despair; and O what I then suffered, no tongue can express. I often became so deeply impressed with the thoughts of my situation, that life would appear utterly insupportable. Attimes, I would resort to idle, foolish conversation, with those around, in order tary to banish such feelings; but then when I would retire to my cell, O, what racks of conscience would I suffer for my foolishness. I would retire to my cell, O, what racks of conscience would I suffer for my foolishness. I would retire to my cell, O, what racks of conscience would I suffer for my foolishness. I would then resolve, it should no more be sughtly the same part over again; till conscience became so hardened that nothing appeared to have any effect, while the most evil conversation, cursing and swearing, went on continually both Sabbah and week days. There was hardly any thing at one snother. O, what a woulder of mercies that we were not given up to our wicked courses to pursue them to ruin. After going on some to pursue them to ruin. After going on some to pursue them to ruin. After going on some to pursue them to ruin. After going on some to pursue them to ruin. After going on some to the number of able native preachers of the Gospel, and regards the means of access which writer says:]
I will make some extracts from the letters, at one another. O, what a wonder of mercies that we were not given up to our wicked courses to pursue them to ruin.\(^2\) After going on some length, in praising God for his goodness in not thus leaving them; and asking you to give thanks & praiseGod for the same, he says, 'Intely Col, Mills made arrangements with the stationed ministers of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Milledgaville, to come in and method. churches of Milledgeville, to come in and preach to us every Sabbath morning by turns, and I think I never witnessed more serious attention think I never witnessed more serious attention to the sermons, by any congregation whatever; but the effects of the sermons were not discoverable in but very few instances, until last Sabbath. I could discern considerable feeling in the morning and in the afternoon, being on an occasion of a large meeting of the Presbyterians. There came in several ministers, and Messrs. Chamberlin, Talmage, and Hoyt, exhorted us in a feeling and affecting manner, and towards the close gave an invitation to mourners, to come up, to be prayed for; and there were a great many went up who were much affected. After they left us, we sent out a petition to them, to many went up who were much affected. After they left us, we sent out a petition to them, to they left us, we sent out a petition to them, to come in again, the next morning. They came, and after very feelingly exhorting us, again invited us to come up and receive the prayers of the Brethren. It is thought that at least two thirds of the prisoners were brought forward under a deep sense of their situation. On Tucsday morning, Dr. Brown came in, and after exhortening the present the sense of the control of the cont

good a Christian as I think such a man is; and what a powerful man of prayer, was that last man that prayed, &c." man that prayed, &c."
O you can hardly imagine what a change.
Col. Mills has purchased a large quantity of
Sabbath School books; and has organized a
Sabbath School embracing the whole Institution. All that can read are classed off in Bible Classes, with teachers, mostly from outside, who are ses, with teachers, mostly from outside, who are competent teachers, and I hope much good may arise from this school. I have taken the part of a teacher in one of these classes, and beg that you will often have me before the Throne of Grace, praying God that I may obtain grace sufficient to enable me to discharge the important duties devolving on such a post, and let us one and all be often remembered in your prayers.

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seem to be wrapped up in meditation; and if there is any thing said, it is in a friendly and

brotherly manner, in making some feeling re-marks on the sermons and ministers, such as this,

O I would give the whole world, if I was as

GREAT REVIVALS.

Frankfort, Ky. June 11, 1834. Dear brother Stevens .- On u I am enabled to furnish you with the most glo-rious intelligence. You will recollect, that in the 8th number of The Cross and Baptist Journal, I informed you as follows:—
"The Baptist church in Shelbyville, Ky, was.

"The Baptist church in Shelhyville, Ky, was, some time ago, greatly annoyed, and ultimately rent asunder, by the influence of Campbellism. But from the unusual numbers who now attend their prayer meetings, and meetings for preaching, I am inclined to believe, that they are about, ere long, to be favored with a refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

On this subject, we estimation the presence of the Lord."

On this subject, my anticipations have been more than realized. The property in the more than realized. announced in the same paper, to convenee of the 23d ult, and to be attended by the new Lab S. Wilson, and a brother Fisher, after having continued fifteen days, has been brought to a close. After the work had commenced, the neighboring ministers were sent for—a number of them attended; and I am informed by brothof them attended; and I am informed by brother Noel, who has just returned that such a display of the power of the Spirit, he has never before witnessed. ONE HUNDARD AND EIGHT PERSONS had been baptized and added to the church in Shellyville, when he left there. The work was spreading into the neighboring churches. At Bethel, six miles on the roud leading to this place, eighty odd, as we learn this morning, have already been received and baptized, and many more are expected. At Shellyville, since the Baptist meeting closed, it is said the Presbyterians and Methodists have made large accessions—say about 100 each.

Many incidents, in due time, will doubtless he furnished you in relation to this stupendous

Many incidents, in due time, will doubtless he furnished you in relation to this stupendous and almost unparalleled work. The power of the Holy Spirit has been so signally displayed, that it has thrown completely in the back ground, and put to the blush, the puny system of Campbellism. Some of its former adherents have taken the alarm—one of whom has been signally converted, with the brightest manifestations that her sins are forgiven, and claimed re-haptism, on the ground that, when she was baptized before, she had no religion. The work, it is said, is still gloriously progressing.

As ever, yours affectionately,

As ever, yours affectionately, URIFAL B. CHAMBERS.

London Anniversaries.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIEEY.

[Abridged from the London Patriot.]

The annual meeting of this noble institution was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday, the 15th of May. The attendance was, if possible, greater than on any preceding occasion. The large hall was totally inadequate to accommodate the accommodate that the sample admission: the lower te those who sought admission; the lower om was then opened, and in a few minutes those who sought add owded to excess, and hundreds were obliged retire. At 10 o'clock, Thomas Fowell Buxto retire. At 10 o'clock, Thomas Fowell Bux-ton, Esq. appeared on the platform, accompa-nied by several of the directors, and was re-ceived with enthusiastic cheering.

The Rev William Ellis read an abstract

of the Report, which was highly encouraging in all its details. The following is the number of Missionary Stations and Out-Stations belonging to the Society, in different parts of the world.

Missionaries lal	mring at	the same tu	ne, ac.	ac
	tions and		Nati	
Out	Stations.	Missionaries.	Teacher	8,00
South Beas	37	17		42
Beyond the Ganges	6	7		4
East Indies	154	31	1	112
Russia	4	4		-
Mediterranean	2	2		-
South Africa	25	24		20
African Islands	3	4		
British Guiana	8	8		1
	-	witten or	-	
	239	97 .		179

ored with reading the following resolution:

"That this meeting contemplates, with sacred encouragement and hope, the present state of the Society's Missions in the East, the number of conversions to Christ, and the additions to the number of able native preachers of the Gospel, and regards the means of access which Divine Providence appears to be opening for the communication of the Gospel to China, as a presently required. urgently requiring the most prompt and vigor-

I believe it is expected that a missionary

I believe it is expected that a missionary should accommodate himself to the resolution only so far as that resolution accommodates itself to him. My theme is China; and I am happy to know that it is the sentiment of this nuditory that China is a theme worthy not of men alone, but of the highest scraph in heaven. China is more populous than all the kingdoms of Europe combined; it has double the population of all those kingdoms and nations; it contains within itself a greater nountation than all ains within itself a greater population than all he heathen world beside; consequently it is a the heathen world beside; consequently it is a theme which demands more than human eloquence, and more than the stammering tongue of one, who is so much used to foreign languages, as at times almost to forget his own, can say. That there are obstacles to the conversion of China all admit. China may be said to be surrounded by walls; the outer wall is material, and it has been said by a shrewd calrelation that it contains materials enough to build all the houses in England and Scotland. The next wall is political; here too I will ven-ture to hope that there is material enough to morning, Dr. Brown came in, and after exhor-tation and prayer, requested that all who felt a hope that they had entered into the way of life, would come forward and give him their right hand. About twenty came forward, and amongst the number some who before were the most har-dened sinners, some who not a week ago, I heard ridiculing religion in the most bitter man-ner. But glory to God, when He worketh, no man can huder. In short, there numers to be fabricate all the exclusive policy in the world. The inner wall is moral, I should say immoral, and supported by prejudice and pride. We do not intend to deny that there are obstacles; but on can hinder. In short, there appears to be mighty work of grace going on in this place. low there is little said in time of labors. All

not intend to deny that there are obstacles; but we know not how great they are, neither do we know how small they are, for the experiment has never been sufficiently tried; but we do know that repeated incursions have been made within these bulwarks and ramparts by foreign powers at different times. It has been stated on this platform, that Judaism entered thin before the Christian era; Budhism entered it in the first century; Nestorianism in the seventh century; Mahometanism in the eighth century; Catholicism in the 18th century; and if you will allow me the creative liberty of my countrymen, Mercantilism has entered it now in these last days. Men of all classes have been willing to hazard much in this enterprise, and milling to hazard much in this enterprise, and some of them have embraced that as their cause. And shull we alore, who are thought to dises-teem our lives in comparison with our object, shall we Missionaries and Christians, be the only ones to hesistate and stand appalled at these obstacles which all others attempt to overcome? There are many encouragements to Missionary lators in China, and there are five ways by which that empire may be influenced. First, by occupying stations along the const, and upon the neighboring islands which have been re-

on the neighboring islands which have been recently explored. I know incredulity stands aghast at this, but what has incredulity to do with our cause? Ours is the cause of faith, and faith shall triumph. One who has made the experiment has declared that this ground is both accessible and tenable, and he that can deny it let him stand forth, or ever after hold his peace.

Another way is by sending our ships (and I speak to you, ye merchauts, who are sending your ships along the coast of China) freighted with the precious deposit of our Bible and Tract Societies, thus pouring into the channels of lawful commerce the tide of ammortality and love. The third means is by replenishing the parts to which all foreigners have access, with Missionaries. Mr. Chairman, I regret, I blush to state that until four years ago, when myself and a fellow-laborer visited Macao and Canton, one Missionary only we resident these works. fellow-laborer visited Macao and Canton, one Missionary only was resident there, and that Missionary you had the honor of sending, but why not have the honor of multiplying him a numbered told? That Missionary has done great things for us; he has prepared for us the means of influencing China; he has translated the Scriptures, and many invaluable works, into that language; and we his brethren are but his satellites, and glad are we to hold that place. Another way of influencing China is through the march of commerce in the external islands of the kingdom, and without the empire, to which the Chinese trade. Here again there is no Missionary. But the fifth mode of influenc-ing China has never been, I will almost venture to say, contemplated; otherwise, why has ir not been practised? We all believe, and I hope that there is not one dissentient voice, that the decree has gone forth from the eternal throne for the conversion of all nations. We are called upon by the mighty Conqueror, who commands the armies of heaven, to enter upon this loby.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM WILLBREFORCE, AT THE MEETING OF THE LONDON
MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

T. F. BEXYON, E.Sq. on taking the chair, said
that it afforded him unfeigned satisfaction to
witness so large an assembly on the present occasion. But while he saw so magnificent a
meeting, he could not but remember that at
former anniversaries of that society, they had
had a gratification of which they were now deprived. He remembered that when, on one occasion, he was urging the claims of the negro,
his voice was drowned by acclamations of satisfaction at the unexpected arrival of Mr. Wilberforce. He (Mr. B.) would not speak of his
(Mr. W.) wit or his eloquence; those were but
the adjuncts to a heart abounding in love to man,
and filled with the grace of God. He had not
the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Wilberforce at his
last short visit to London, for an intimation was
conveyed to him by those who watchedover him
with unceasing solicitude, that a conversation
with him, turning as it was sure to do, upon
the all-absorbing question of negro emancipation, might be too much for his feeble strength.

But as he was almost approaching the agonies
of death, he lifted to his emegiated hands and
The Carboth proclaimed in Caffraria.

The Carboth proclaimed in Caffraria. of death, he lifted up his emaciated hands and said, "O that I should have lived to see the day of money for the emancipation of the slaves!' t was a singular fact, showing the hand of Providence, that on the very night on which they were successfully engaged in the House of Commons in passing the words, the most important ever used: "Be it enacted, that all aid every the persons who on the said first day of August, 1834, shall be holden in slavery within any such Bettish colony as aforesied, shall upon and form British colony as aforesaid, shall upon, and from and after the said first day of August, 1834, become and be to all intents and purposes free and discharged of and from all manner of absery, and shall be absolutely and for ever manumited; and the the children thereafter to be hon to any such persons, and the offspring of such any such persons, and the offspring of such children, shall in like manner be free from their birth; and that from and after the first dy of August, 1834, alwery he and is hereby unerly and for ever abolished, and declared unlayful throughout the British colonies, plantations, and ish colony as aforesaid, shall upon, and from ing the example of keeping his own Law.

Speech of a Native at a Missionary Meeting among the words were carried, his spirit left the world.

The Meeting, at which this Speech was a feeting at the Speech was a feeting at the Speech was a feeting. The day that saw the termination of his laters saw also the termination of his life. But let it been practised? We all believe, and I hope that there is not one dissentient voice, that the decree has gone forth from the eternal throne for the conversion of all nations. We are called upon by the mighty Conqueror, who commands the armies of heaven, to enter upon this holy, warfare. But where are the weapons to be employed? If China should be thrown open at this hour, we have no missionary to enter it. Years are necessary toqualify them for the work, and yet why are we waiting? When is time to prepare for an engagement? When the enemy is at the door and the battle commenced; It, this the system practised by men of the work! It has been there was formed, it appeared on subjects look, which have enlightened them on the battle of this produce a revolution have been these know there is something who end the empire. It now goes on in China, and the twee there is something who end the was constituted of the avoration and threatening tones of its angre force, "The alvocates of emparity on the first of the cause of the species of the continue of the busined and the strength of the subscriber to the

The Sabbath proclaimed in Caffraria. The Committee state,—a letter has been re-ceived from Mr. Shepstone, dated Wesleyville, Nov. 25, 1933; accompanied by a copy Grahamstown Journal of the 14th of Nove of the LEGAL AND NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH, by the Caffre Chiefs Pato, Kama, and Kongo, in their extensive tribe. This is a truly great and beneficial measure; and may be regarded, we trust, not merely as a delightful indication of actual progress, but as a pledge of future advances, in religion and civilization, The "General Orders" signed by the three Chiefs, and countersigned by "William Shepstone, Wesleyan Missionary," bear the date of "Wesleyville, Oct. 29, 1833;" and the Law was to take full effect from that day. It appears to us to be very discreetly

The Meeting, at which this Speech was delivered, was held at the Society's Station of Lily Fountain, on the 17th of October. Mr. Barnabas Shaw, who had first planted the Gos-

In these will be an irreption, and is sen the sheels of the continued to still be an irreption, and is sen the sheels of the continued to still be a sen of the still be a sen of the continued to still be a sen of the still be a sen o

Rev. John Hersey, late Vice Agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, the Rev. James Temple, the only survivor of the little band of Presbyterian Missionaries, who left this port in October last, in the Jupiter, have returned in the Edgar. From the latter we learn that Rev. Mr. Spaulding and his wife, are probably now on their passage in the Argus, expected to leave Monrovia May 12th for Boston. The health of the redeating representations are real to the state. Monrovia May 12th for Boston. The health of the colonists generally, was good—no deaths have occurred among the emigrants who went out by the Jupiter, except the aged female and her grand-child before reported. The condition of the colony has been truly represented by Gov. Pinney. There is a great

want of economy and industry among the emi-grants, many of whom were so utterly ignorant, and indolent, that nothing can be expected from such in any country, but poverty, and wretch-

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, a colored man, who has been on a tour of observation, has now re-turned for his family, with whom he designs to emigrate in a few months. He says, as does Mr. Temple likewise, that he has never seen a home except in Liberia, and that any colored men who would go there, with a disposition to work and live temperately, might have health. At a me comfort and freedom, such as is no where to be Massachu

found in this country.—Accordingly, they intend to return as soon as possible.

All the information we have from the colony, of those settlers who have been prospered in trade there, as highly reprehensible. Almost every family has a number of natives employed as menial servants; and even among the fami-lies of emancipated slaves, who have been sent there, though themselves entirely dependent for there, though themselves entirely dependent for their support, yet they are too lazy even to bring water, and declare themselves free, and employ natives as their servants. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Pinney, Governor of the Colony of Liberia, dated May 10, 1834:— Mr. Temple, the last of the band of Presby-tering Missingaries who healed in Africa, the

terian Missionaries who landed in Africa the first of January last, to try its perils, will hand you this note, and will, I trust, do good while at home. He is desirous of Ordination, and expects to return very soon. If you can make use of his talents, as well as those of Mr. Jones, who of instancins, as we as those of Mr. Jones, win also accompanies him, in a night meeting, at New York, it will be well. I gave him \$5 to pay his passage to Philadelphia. If he needs more, I hope he will find friends. Mr. Jones is from Kentucky, an old acquaintance of yours.

from repeated conversations which we natives from that part of the coast wi much pleased with the idea of white men so near them, and they their wishes to have a settlement, attached to every article. They houses for this place and Si HOUSES FOR NEW EMIGRANTS.-Two

now erecting in a pleasant part of receptions of new comers.

EXECTION OF A LIGHT ON CAPE MISS.—It is proposed to creet a Light on Cape M for the benefit of our infant commerce. has long been felt, and several shipmasters. dered that a small tax had not bee to defray the expense of the san

ERECTION OF A SAW-MILL. Message train for the erection of a saw-mill...—Mes train for the erection of a saw-mill on the ly opposite Millsburg, on the St. Paul's ; a pity that we have not one or two ste operation, for sawing lumber, as the lately adopted the commendable plan of logs suitable for sawing, to our water's edge, and they have sdopted the plan themselves, there we no difficulty in keeping them so employed, if an encouragement is held out.

MONROVIA BAPTIST MISSION SCHOOL nounce to our distant readers, thar the in operation for several weeks, under the W. Anderson. The location, we believe, formerly occupied by Mr. Carey's sch W. Anderson. The location, we believe, is formerly occupied by Mr. Carey's scholl Town, in the Doy Country, and the residence Peter. The facts of usefulness from a occupation are evident. There are now it as ed, there, upwards of twelve young men, who can read the English language with can facility, who are you desires at the desired the country of facility, who are very desirous that the of their nation should enjoy the same ad

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH .- The a stone Presbyterian Crimber and is now in a considerable state ness. The building is 40 feet by 30.

BOSTON RECORDER Saturday, July 5, 1831. Boston Becorder.

Under a New Arrangement, AT the late meeting of the PASTORIL CIATION of Massachusetts, May 27, 1834, mittee of one member from each County ciation was appointed, " to secure the tion of a Religious Newspaper, adapte wants of the Churches in this Common This Committee, of which the Rev. Dr. ARD, of Shelburne, was Chairman, pass others the following resolution, viz.

"That, in the opinion of this Com Rev. Joseph TRACY, late editor of the Ve Chronicle, is a proper person to under editorship of the paper in question, and be requested to engage in this underta-

The following gentlemen were then a ed a Committee, to carry into effect the ding resolutions, viz. Prof. ROBINSON. ARBOTT, Mr. B. B. EDWARDS, Prof. E. DREWS, Prof. STUART, Rev. Mr. BLASS U. CROCKER, and Mr. T. R. MARVIN. Committee entered immediately upon formance of the duties assigned to the they now have the satisfaction of being state the following as the results, viz.

1. That the publisher of the Boston R. has relinquished the whole control and do of the editorial department into the hands Committee.

2. That the Rev. Mr. Taxey has conto become the Editor, and will have the econtrol of the matter to be published.

3. That Messrs, E. Robinson, J. Abb A. ANDREWS, and B. B. EDWARDS, have in themselves to render such aid in the ed department, as from time to time may be

The Committee are of opinion that the rangement affords a reasonable prospe nishing a Religious Newspaper, aday wants of the Churches in this Comm and in adjacent States. They wis er, to be distinctly understood, that expectations of the Christian public this way fulfilled, there is nothing in meut to prevent the Committee from further measures which may be thou

It is expected that the new are go into operation on the first of Ass and the Committee deem it of the fir tance, that the inembers of the Pastors ation, and others who are desirous ! the circulation of the paper, lose i making efforts for that purpose.

By order of the Committee Boston, June 21, 1334. G. W. Bo

At a meeting of the GENERAL Associate setts, holden at Lee

Resolved, That this Association of prove of the measures taken by the sociation and their General Coundicure the publication of a Religious adapted to the wants of the Characteristics. onwealth '

Resolved, That having been Resolved, That having beam with the arrangement entered authority of said General Commine Rev. Joseph Tracy is to be tor of the Boston Recorder, we same as judicious and highly side to be piedge ourselves, and demmend to all Churches and I extend the circulation of the p

the said Committee.

Samuel Shefard, Main
A true copy of minutes.

Attest, Malton Badger, Son
Dorus Clarke, Jun

In consequence of the above

of the literary aid afre aid which he will doub that his efforts will not It is intended that the ants of readers, gene eology and Christian the duties and interes the life to come, will It is intended to render t tions, of the existen Christian readers need nd perfect as the natur

July 5, 183

The co-operation and lightened in this Con under God, the success ends, is earnesily requi

made in advance, or wit encement of a year, or \$3, and of the year. Companies in the country nying in advance, may

gregationalism A few weeks since, byterinnism; and erred to the fifth ch n case in point. The rch and congregation enmittee foreign from in the Jast Philadelphi tempted to explain the e difficulties and divisi withdrawment of a p " Now, what could Co me better than Presbyte se? If a portion of the ants of any Congregation

raw from the "meeting onal government of th undred communicants, g part of the church owers?" We answer, yes. But our argument. The fo e in hand:

"The Presbytery has eent of every church and ad on application from ants, the second Presb ittee of supplies, because es of contention. resbytery has the power, ders and communicants

a people; it is an anti-r aders will note, that the of to be made by the chur ofe of the church, but sin f elders and communi-re not informed. We a reason for the interferen at there was 'contention he doctor again asks:

"If a vacant congregation of the vacant congregation of the vacant control of the congregation of the cong We readily answer, the We readily answer n and democratic in rch and society among ided state, the parties neighboring pastors, or p se object is to attempt council has no power n, and Christian love and arch is likely to unite, the

st by prayer and persua econciliation. If they re youd human means to he ies to agree to separate. sory; and the church is n to yield to it or to refe Presbyterianism is such a ed externally, to force the re is in man an inheren netimes degenerates into against external pressur ed will resume its wonte , we allow, exercised rch; but, as we have see Congregationalism, es, if at all, intern rt; which if not insensib hen by mutual sympath iously discordant elem-

these are the universal,

esults of the two system ncy of the two princien carried out to their leg The doctor concludes: The doctor concludes:
And should we allow that the second Presbytery to the second present the second present the second Presbytery to the second and this is the very reasongregationalism. The Go ody to redress grievance

f external pressure, applie f external pressure, applie center of action, the hear We acknowledge here too, General Assembly is seld al method of healing div

e in practice often the sau a. That principle in Pres of the application of su -republic Vben will the churches es recognize that the reli is religion of the heart; n ch is not directed solely t

1

RITARIANISM.—In noticing facts to show the reason w students in Harvard on ago, who entered the m a, subsequently became Unag our remarks, the Christions extracts are given from July 5, 1834.

nd secular intelligence shall be such as the

ants of readers, generally, demand. Practical

ology and Christian ethics, in their relation

the duties and interests of man in this life and

n the life to come, will receive special attention.

cations, of the existence and character of which

lications, of the same lications, of the christian readers need to be informed, as full

perfect as the nature of the case permits.

The co-operation and support of the pious and

alightened in the success of this undertaking de-

ander God, the same sily requested.

JOSEPH TRACY.

Congregationalism and Presbyterianism

A few weeks since, we published an article

Presbyterianism; and in an editorial remark,

eferred to the fifth church in Philadelphia, as

o a case in point. The fact was this; the sec-

hurch and congregation as such, appointed a

the pulpit. This we regard as anti-republican.

in the last Philadelphian, Rev. Dr. Ely ha

mempted to explain the matter. After stating

he difficulties and divisions in the church, and

he withdrawment of a part, the doctor says:

Now, what could Congregationalism have

when which conditions the second congregation and have see If a portion of the deacons and communi-ated any Congregational church should with

w from the "meeting house," and congrega-al government of three deacons and three

nundred communicants, would not the remain-ing part of the church still retain its name and

We answer, yes. But this is not to the point

of our argument. The following is more to the

"The Presbytery has the spiritual govern-ment of every church and session under its care, and on application from elders and communi-cants, the second Presbytery appointed a com-mittee of supplies, because the contending elders made their meetings for prayer and worship,

This we contend is anti-republican. If

reslytery has the power, 'on application from

a speople; it is an anti-republican body. Our

rs and communicants,' to impose a minister

ders will note, that the application appears

to be made by the church as such, or by any

te of the church, but simply on application

f elders and communicants;' how many we re not informed. We are furthermore told as

reason for the interference of the presbytery,

hat there was 'contention' among the elders.

"If a vacant congregational church had got

into such an unhappy state of division, as it may have done, what power in Congregationalism could have composed the contention and made

We readily answer, the power of love. And

ein we regard congregationalism is republi-

rch and society among us, gets into such a

hose object is to attempt to reconcile matters.

acil has no power but that of pursua-

iliation. If they regard the division as

ch is likely to unite, the council try their ut-

nd human means to heal, they advise the

sory; and the church is left to its own op-

Presbyterianism is such a power as may be ap-

hed externally, to force the parties together. But

nes degenerates into obstinacy, which re-

against external pressure, and when it is re-

am, we allow, exercised in the Presbyterian

harch; but, as we have seen, it may be exerci-

Congregationalism, on the other hand,

es, if at all, internally, beginning at the

hen by mutual sympathy draw together the

sly discordant elements. We do not say

se are the universal, or even the ordina-

nits of the two systems; only such is the

mey of the two principles they contain,

arried out to their legitimate results.

And should we allow that every thing done

Presbytery to the fifth church was

is is the very reason why we prefer

acknowledge here too, that this pow soof

method of healing divisions, and redres-

eral Assembly is seldom exerted. Their

ongs, is by advisory power; which is

That principle in Presbyterianism which

en will the churches and ecclesiastical

not directed solely to the heart, is anti-

RIANISM .- In noticing the life of Rev. ngill a few weeks since, we made some to show the reason why the professedly

ents in Harvard college some thirty

who entered the ministry as Orthodox

equently became Unitarians. In no-

he extracts are given from the memoir, in

actice often the same as Congregation-

the application of such force, we claim,

to gnize that the religion of the gospel

a of the heart; and that all power,

The doctor concludes:

enter of action, the heart.

will resume its wonted form. It is sel-

an and democratic in its character.

ion, and Christian love and fellowship.

o yield to it or to refuse.

The doctor again asks:

n, cross-praying and confu-

ease in hand:

brened in this Commonwealth, on which,

is the me to come, and receive appears attention. It is intended to render the Notices of New Pub-

which we have held with

nants.—Two extension nearly completed,) are art of our town, for the

ON CAPE MESSURADO

and.

Measures are in mill on the creek near.

Bt. Paul's river. It is

is with pleasure we anthur the school contemp. -The foundation (

et by 30. CORDER. ly 5, 1834.

ecorder.

he PASTORAL Asse. May 27, 1834, a Comeach County Assosecure the publica per, adapted to the

this Committee, the on to undertake the stion, and that he were then appoir ARDS, Prof. E. A. Asv. Mr. BLAGDEN, N R. MARVIN. This iately upon the peron of being able to results, viz.

control and direction

e published. INSON, J. ABBOTT. h nid in the editorial to time may be neces-

of opinion that this arnable prospect of firthis Commonwelli They wish it, howerrstood, that should the ristian public not be it is nothing in the arrange mittee from taking at h may be thought need

m it of the first imper s of the Pastoral Asse are desirous to pro paper, lose no purpose.

334. G. W. BLAGDES. en at Lee, on the 26th by

of a Religious New ts of the Churches

aeral Committee, by use acr is to become the Edecorder, we do regards and highly satisfactor; is elves, and do earnessly process and Pastors, to the process and Pastors, to the process and pages and on of the paper in questi grangement, and also use

ATON BADGER, Scribe.

of the above arrangement ses to assume the eline Boston Recorder on the inasmuch as the vol on implies that they

nerally approved . Common nd success with which , the Christian publi ns of judging.

at of the Reca tant respects, the Re und. Ofthese, riber to avail hims and in view of the

of the literary aid already pledged, and other id which he will doubtless receive, he hopes hat his efforts will not be wholly fruitless. It is intended that the departments of religious

professors of religion among the students, peculiar views, &c. Our readers will perhaps not be a little surprised that the PECULIAR VIEWS, which these extracts show are, that professedly pious students should hold occasional prayer meetings, and should not frequent the card table and th theatre. We hope our readers will take the hint, and regard this as one peculiar trait of Orthodox Christians. Furthermore, we regard the holy lives, and active piety of Christians, as the principal means God will use in the conversion of Unitarians. They are the most powerful ar guments Christians can wield, in turning any from the error of their ways.

"The Great King."

CONDITIONS, 4c.

The price to single subscribers is \$2.50 a year, if payment is made in advance, or within six weeks after the commencement of a year, or \$3, if payment is delayed till the This is the theme of a discourse in the "National Preacher" for the present month, by Rev. J. Richards, Professor of Christian Theolo-Rev. J. Richards, Professor of Christian Theology in the Seminary at Auburn, N. Y. Text, Malachi 1: 14: For I am a great king, saith the Lord of hosts. The author considers in what respects Jehovah is a great king—1. In regard to the greatness of his empire. 2. That his power is independent. 3. That he is great in justice, goodness and truth. 4. His empire is imperishable.

In the childhood of the writer, Dr. Richards used to visit my native place once a year and spend the Sabbath. He was a large portly man, with a voice of great depth and power. He then appeared to me a wonder, and excited my lesigned to show the anti-republican spirit of attention. He arese to announce his text, and FOR LAW A GREAT KING, SAITH THE LORD OF Hosts." His power and solemnity riveted my and preshytery, without the request of the attention, and left an impression on my mind of the greatness and majesty of the Supreme Being, muittee foreign from the church, to supply which has never been effaced.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE, By ROBERT PHULLP pp. 216, 18mo. New York. John Wiley .- A reprint of an English work intended as a " Guide to the Perplexed."

This is an old-fashioned religious book, though recently written. It has to do with the heart; and hence is a suitable companion for the closet. It will be regarded by the old Christian, whose habits were long since formed, and who finds it difficult to come up to the active spirit of the present day, as an important aid in deciding on religious character, and in helping forward in the Christian course. It will be but little read by the young, who seek evidence of their Christian character more in their spirit of active bepevolence, than in their closets. We still all need some such book, to turn our thoughts with-

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH. By J. H. AGNEW, rofessor in Washington College, Washington Pn. pp. 198, 12mo. Key & Biddle. Allen & Ticknor. A valuable book for the present day; in which are considered the Institution, Perpetnal Obligation, Change of Day, Utility, and Duties of the Sabbath. The common arguments are stated in a clear manner.

THE FATHER'S BOOK. By THEODORE DWIGHT, JR. pp. 199, 12mo. Springfield. Merriam; Boston. Crocker & Brewster. This is a work of rare value, written we believe by one of the editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. The author says in his preface, 'It is the object of this volples and methods for the instruction of children. in intellectual and religious truths, and for trainthem up to usefulness and happiness here and

hereafter. We have been told, with some truth, that alost all the books and addresses on the training of children are addressed to mothers, as though the fathers had little to do in the matter. rided state, the parties call a mutual council This need no longer be said. We hope mothneighboring pastors, or pastors and delegates; ers will give fathers, particularly those who have little care of their children, no rest, until they purchase and read this book. If it is once obtained, and looked into, we will guaranty that it will be read through. It abounds with all nost by prayer and persuasion, to bring about the apt and interesting illustrations and anecdotes of Abbott's works; and furthermore, it is es to agree to separate. Their power is only written with great force and elsquence. The writer has thrown his whole soul into the work. It is a good book for Sabbath Schools; and in fact for any library. It ought to be placed in the sitting rooms of our public houses, and in our is in man an inherent elastic power that steam and canal boats.

ANNA GOODALE. By the Author of the In fant School Manual. pp. 120, 18mo. Worcester, Dorr Howland & Co. - This is a memoir of a pious female, who was early trained in the way she should go, by her pious parents. She died in Conway some years since, at the age of 33. The book is made up chiefly from her diary, letters, m; which if not insensible, will expand, and and other writings, interspersed with judicious remarks by the excellent compiler; to which a brief memoir is prefixed. We need nothing but, By the Author of Infant School Manual' on the title page, to satisfy us that its religious character is good. We think it will be valued bypious females in the common walks of life.

VIEW OF THE HEATHEN WORLD. By I. K. WELCH. pp. 141, 18mo. Dorr, Howland & Co. This book is made up of short extracts and anecdotes from the journals of missionaries in heathen lands. A useful book for S. S. libraries.

say ecclesiatical Council or Consociation g the Congregationalists might have done Congregational church equal wrong, and would have been no spiritual body to which jured could have looked for redress." POETRY FOR CHILDREN. By the Author of How to be Happy. pp. 102, 16mo. Hartford, Robinson & Pratt. We see " L. H. S." appended agregationalism. The General Assembly, as to the preface, so our readers will know some to redress grievances, is only the powthing of what they may find in the book. The rnal pressure, applied still farther from poems are of a good moral tendency, short and simple, designed for small children.

WESLEYAN HARP. A collection of Hymns

and Tunes suitable for Social Worship. We have hesitated whether to say any thing about the merits of the work, lest our motives should be mistaken. Some of the tunes we regard as valuable, and perhaps a large part of them may suit the taste of those for whom the book is designed. We regret to see in a work of this kind, such an entire destitution of a knowledge of the elements, of the alphabet and the grammar of musical composition. We advise the authors to read the Musical Cyclopedia. pp. 104, to 108, and 177 to 183, &c., before they a

tempt again to present music in parts to the pubof this weekly periodical, edited by a Lady, and published by J. Dowe and B. H. Greene, have been laid on our table. They contain many valvable and interesting articles for children and r remarks, the Christian Register says: youth.

which, after speaking of the zeal and the unsuccessful efforts of Mr. P. to convert those who Perry, a baptist minister in Philadelphia, to the lass be less heroic in carrying into unhealthful cliyoung men under his pastoral care, and published at their request. The topics discussed are:

I. The Bible is identified with the being and II. The Bible is the efficient antidote against afidelity. III. The Bible is the legitimate source of all

noral and religious improvement.

IV. The morality of the Bible is the only sure oreservative of the purity of political govern-

V. As our young men constitute an integra part of this GREAT FEOFLE, they are called upo most seriously to regard, and faithfully to pre pare themselves for, their future responsibilities

The discourse concludes with the three folowing suggestions. 1st. Be particular about the character of you

2dl. Be extremely cautious in your choice of 3dly. Beware of the sentiments you finally

AMERICAN ALMANAC.-It appears from statenents in the Philadelphian copied into the Christian intelligencer, that the account or Rutger's College in the Almanac is defective. At this the Editor of the latter paper takes high offence; and concludes his comments in the following language.

omments in the following language.
We cannot but infer where such gross neglect is nanifested as in the present instance and there are everal other errors we might have noticed, that no chance as to correctness, can be placed upon the American Almanac published at Boston.

We know not the facts in this particular ease, but we venture to assert from experience in such things, that the fault lies wholly with the college. It is usual for the editors of such publications as the Almanac, 300 scholars attended it. to send to some leading officer in each pubile institution a blank form to fill out and return. A large part of these are neglected; and the editor must other sources for information. We presume such is the fact in the present case.

The writer of the article in the papers, says the

Christian Intelligencer has published weekly for several months an account of the faculty; hence inferring that the editor of the Almanac was in fault for not deriving information from that source. The Intelligencer is a Dutch Reformed paper, and is probably not taken in New England, except by exchange papers. Thus we see how much reason the writer has to vent his spleen on the Almanac.

We will add respecting the Almanac, that we are familiar with a large number of similar publications of this country and of Europe, and can from personal examination confidently say, we have never found a similar work so statistically accurate, or that con-tained so much information of high value to the com-

Sir John F. W. Herschell landed at the Cape on the 16th of January with his instruments in good order. He had found an excellent spot for erecting an observatory, and hoped to proceed to astronomical observations, while his summer lasted. A colony with the sanction of government are about to establish themselves at Port Natal on the castern coast. A new organization of the government has taken place in the Cape Colony as well as at Ceylon. There are to be hereafter legislative and executive assemblies, -the former to consist of not less than ten nor more than twelve members, about one half of them to be selected from persons not connected with the government. The proceeding has given much satisfaction, na it is thought to be the earnest of still greater free-dom. We have received an account of the proceedings ume, to suggest to the father of a family, princi- of an association formed in Cape Town for explor ing Central Africa from the south. A trading party not long since under the direction of Messrs. Hume and Millin, penetrated into Central Africa, in a northern direction from Lattakoo, as far as the tropic of Capricorn. From the favorable description given of this country and its inhabitants, the communication of this document excited great interest. An expedition has been formed, under the care of Dr. Andrew Smith and Lt Edie. A sum, amounting to £705 has been subscribed at Cape Town. It is supposed that about £1500 will be required. Application will be ninde in England and India for aid. It is probable

On the 24th of April, a special meeting of the subject of granting a charter to the University of London. Dr. Lushington appeared in favor. In opposition. Sir Charles Wetherell for the University of Oxford, Mesers. Starkie and Bickersteth for Cambridge Mr. Follet for the Medical profession of London, and Mr. Pollock for the College of Surgeons. The Universities are opposed to its charter on general grounds. The Medical Societies of London urgo in opposition that the chartering of it would create a monopoly, that there is no good hospital connected with the establishment, that the finances of the University are in ndition. They also advocate the cetablishment of a general university, embracing all the respectable schools of Loadon. The sum of £3000 has lately been presented to the University for an anatomical museum, by G. Clough. A monument to the late Duke of York has just been completed in London. The height of the pillar is 123 feet, at a cost of \$15,760. The statue surmounting it cost £3000. Sir H. Hoosley has given a donation of £2000 to King's College, London, for a foundation o educate young men for foreign missions.

French Institute. The class of Moral and Political Sciences of the French Institute, which was suppressed by the imperial government, has been revived by Louis Philipe, as an integral part of the National Institute, under the title of Academie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques. The number of members is fixed at 30, and ose who are still alive of the old members, are to form a part of the new body. The names of these individuals are, Dacier, Daunou, Garat, Lacuee, Merlin Pastoret, Reinhardt, Roederer, Sieyes, and Tallyrand. The following seven have been elected, Laromigniere, Duc de Bassano, Bignon, Guinot, Berenger, Churles Dupin and Dunoyer.

class 767, of the second class 2534, deservens 26,766, vicars 6184, chapter of St. Denis 21, singers and choristers 16, bursars and seminarists 8500, to 14 40,712. The funds allotted to the clergy amount to 33,918,000 frames £1,356,720) exclusive of revenues arising from subscriptions, rents, indemnities, &c.

The voice on the nomination of Mr. Stevenson was Ayes 22, Noes 23; and the vote on the nomination of Mr. Tanay, Ayes 18, Noes 28. The nomination of Mr. Stevenson, as Minister to Great Britain was made to the Senate on the 22d of Mr. Butler was confirmed.

104, to 108, and 177 to 183, &c., before they attempt again to present music in parts to the public.

Deaths at Liberia.

We hope that the friends of African Colonization will not be disheartened on account of the repeated deaths of missionaries at Liberia. Let them remember the sacrifice of lives which has been joyfully subscreen laid on our table. They contain many valvable and interesting articles for children and youth.

We hope that the friends of African Colonization will not be disheartened on account of the repeated deaths of missionaries at Liberia. Let them remember the sacrifice of lives which has been joyfully subscreen laid on our table. They contain many valvable and interesting articles for children and youth.

Central Africa, in the Northern Ocean. Werldly men literally count not their lives dear unto them for

ians be less heroic in carrying into unhealthful climates the banners of the cross?

Plainfield.

We have lately received a topographical and his torical sketch of Plainfield, in Hampshire County, in this state by Mr. Jacob Porter. The town is situated in the northwest corner of the county, 20 miles northwest of Northampton, and 112 west of Boston. Cummington, including Plainfield, was incorporated in 1779. Plainfield was separated in 1807. A church of 14 members was organized Aug. 31, 1789. At the time the Meetinghouse was raised in 1792, the town passed the following vote, " voted that the owners of pews in the Meetinghouse procure a sum to raise said building." Rev. Moses Hallock was ordained as the first minister, July 11, 1792. During his ministry, there have been several interesting revivals of religion; in 1790, 1797, 1798, 1808, 1813, 1823, 1831. The present number of communicants is about 200. There is a small Baptist church in the town. March 2d, 1831, the Rev. David Kimball, formerly of Lowville, N. Y. was installed as colleague to Mr. Hallock. A temperance society, formed in 1828, now numbers 500 members, all over 12 years of age. A few years since, there were six licensed shops for selling spirits, and at the principal shop, 12 hogsheads of spir sold in a year. Now there are but two licensed shops. and at the shop alluded to, there is now but one bar rel sold annually. The natives of the town who have received a public education are James Richards, Cy-Hayward, William Richards, Tilly B. Hayward, Austin Richards, and Erastus Dickenson. Mr. Hallock kept a distinguished classical school in this town from 1793, without interruption, till 1824. More than

MISSIONARIES TO INDIA.—The following per sons embarked on Tuesday last on board ship Cush-mere, Capt. Hallett, for India, and are to be landed at Amherst, a British settlement in Bombny, Rev. Wm. Dean and wife, destined to Bankok, Siam; Rev. Wm. Dean and wife, destined to Bankok, Siam; Rev. Grover S. Comstock and wife, Rev. Hosea Howard and wife, Rev. Justs H. Vinton and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wade and Miss Gardner, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Osgood (printer) and wife, Moung Shway Moung, Barman, and Kochething, a Karen, formerly Pagan priests, all destined to Rangoon, Ava, Maulmein and Tavoy, sent out by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions: Dr. Dan. B. Bradley and wife, from the State of New York, destined to Siam, and Miss Adeline White of W. Brookfield, Mass. for Singapore, sent out by the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Temperance.

Extract from a letter, dated Warwick, June 20 .- Mr. Frost the Temperance Agent has visited us and his labors have been crowned with success. In this small town about four hundred have signed the pledge of total abstinence.

MISSIONARIES AT ST. LOUIS

The week past we have been visited by an unusual number of Ministerial brethran. Rev. Messrs.
PARKER and DUNBAR, with Mr. Allis, Missiona-PARKER and DUNBAR, with Mr. ALLIS, Missiona-ries for the Western Indians, remained with us for several days. Mr. Parker left town in the stage, on Friday last, for Chicago, and Messrs Dunbar and Allis on Saturday following, in the steamboat loway, for Cantonnent Leavenworth, on their way to the Pawnees. Rev. George C. Woon and famito the Pawnees. Rev. Gronge. C. Woon and family have returned from the East and passed up the Mississippi to Marion College. Rev. H. CHAMBERLES has also returned and left in the loway for Boonville. Rev. Mr. Lawron and family were with us a few days, purposing to make a location in some part of Illinois, they left our city a few days since for Quincy. Rev. E. P. Barrows was with us on the last Sabbath, and left early in the week for the East. It is the intestion of this brother to return, in the fall, with his family and labor in this section of the valley.

[St. Loug Observer.]

ARRIVAL OF Missionanies.—The ship Telegraph, Sayre, from the Pacific Ocean, last from Taheite, arrived at Sag Harbor, on the 19th inst., having on board the following passengers—Mr. Samuel Ruggles, wife, son and daughter, Miss Lucy Bingham and Miss Emily Whitney, from the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. David D. Hammond, from Society Islands.

KENYON COLLEGE, OHIO .- Nearly fifty of the students are contemplating the ministry, the majority of whom will enter the Episcopal Church.—Some of them are Presbyterians and others Methodists. The Rev. GEORGE E. PIERCE, of Harwinton, Ct.

has accepted his appointment to the presidency of a Western Reserve College, and was expected to rive in that place and commence the duties of his fice about the 1st inst. that the expedition will set out in the course of the The Rev. John N. Maffitt, of the Methodist ! Episcopal church, has been elected Professor of Eloquence in La Grange College, Alabama. He has

ECCLESIASTICAL. The Installation of the Rev. NATHANIEL GAGE over the interian Society in Haverhill, took place on Wednesday 1st. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Barrett of Boston.

The Rev. William Monse, late of Quincy, was pastor of the Second Congregational Church in M on the 25th ult. ond that the Rev. Mr. PUTNAM of Portsmo It is enderstood that the Rev. Mr. Pernam of Portsmonth has asked a dismission from his present Pastoral charge, and has requested a Council for that purpose.—N. H. Obs. Rev. O. P. Hoyr, the editor of the Western Recorder, has received a manimous call from the Presbyierian church in Cambridge, N. Y. to become their pastor.

Rev. John Wayland, one of the Professors in Hamilton College, N. Y. has been elected pastor of the first Baptist.

the call.

The Ret. Benjamin I. Haiont, Rector of St. Peter's Church, New-York, has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTICES.

he regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors he American Education Meeting, will be held at the me of the Society, in Boaton, on Weducaday, the ninth of July, 1834, at 10 o'clock, A. M. is Examining Committee of the Board will attend at the place on Tuesday, the day preceding, at 3 o'clock, P. or the examination of Candidates, who shall apply for paironage of the Society. By order of the Board, 2w. William Cooswall, Secretary.

PREMIUM A WARDED. The Committee appointed to determine which is the best set written on the subject, "What constitutes a Call to Caration Ministry in and what are the prayer qualification of the them, and have awarded the Prize of One Hundred July, Branch of the them, and have awarded the Prize of One Hundred Caration of th

the successful writer.

WARREN FAY, Chairman of the Committee. Domestic

CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer of June 25. REJECTION OF STEVENSON AND TANEY .-- The REFECTION OF STEVENSON AND TANEY.—The Senate spent several hours yesterday in the consideration of Executive business. In the course of the sitting, the nomination of ANDREW STEVENSON, as Minister to England, and of ROCKE B. TANEY, as Secretary of the Transury, were rejected; and the second class 2534, desservants.

The injunction of secret having been removed.

this description, I consider it proper on this occasion to remark, that I do not acknowledge such a right. But, to avoid misrepresentation, I herewith transmit a copy of the paper in question, which was the only communication made to Mr. Stevenson on the subject. I have no knowledge that an answer was received from Mr. Stevenson—none is to be found in the department of State and none has been received by me. ANDREW JACKSON.

The subject was considered at several succeeding meetings, and on the 24th, the question was taken whether the Senate will advise and consent to the nomination of Andrew Stevenson, and it was determined in the negative, yeas 22, nays 23:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are—
Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Forsyth, Frelinghaysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Ala. King of Geo. Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Taltmadge, Tipton, Tyler, Waggaman, White, Wilkins, Wright.
Those who voted in the negative, are—
Messrs. Bibb, Calhonn, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangam, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swith, Tombinson, Webster.

The fellowing is the letter in agastian.

Smith, Southard, Springue, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster The fellowing is the letter in question.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } Washington, 15th March, 1833. § Andrew Stevenson, Esq.
Sir: I am directed by the President to inform you,

afidentially, that as soon as advices shall be receive ed that the British Government consent to open nego-tiations with this, which are duily expected, it is his intention to offer you the place of Minister Plenipoten-tiary to the Court of St. James; and he requests that should this appointment be agreeable to you, you would hold yourself in readiness to embark in the course of the summ

course of the summer.

I congratulate you, sir, on this mark of the President's confidence, and am, with great respect, your most obedient servant, EDW. LIVINGSTON. dent's confidence, and am, with great respect, your most obedient servant, EDW. LIVINGSTON.

Mr. Taney, whose nomination was rejected on Tuesday by the Senate, but whose commission extended to the end of the session, resigned his office on Wednesday. Mr. McCintock Young, the Chief Clerk in the Department, has been appointed Acting Secretary ad interim.—Washington Globe.

THE CHEROKEES.—In the Senate Mr. White of Tennessee, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, in answer to the petition of John Ross and others, of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, reported the following resolution:

Resolved. That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to cause to be ascertained upon what terms the claims of the State of Georgia and its citizens, to the lands of the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, can be extinguished, and communicate the same to Congress at the next session—and that the further considertion of the memorial be

and that the further consideration of the memorial be postponed to that time.

We copy the following account of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday evening from the correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

The Fortification Bill came up again in the House this evening. Mr. Polk having moved to strike out the appropriation for the fortification on George's Island and Castle Island, in Buston Harbor, Mr. Crocket reas in valences, consisting to the spring Island and Castle Island, in Buston Harbory, Mr. Crocket rose in vehement opposition to the motion. He said that Boston had a better right to be fortified than any other place he knew of, and, if that appropriation was stricken out, he would move to lay the whole hill on the table. The yeas and nays having been ordered on the demand of Mr. Gorham, the question was taken and determined in the negative, yeas 73, noes 80, to the manifest satisfaction of the liberal and patriotic member from Tennessee.

It is but justice to the Colonel to state that he also manifested much interest in the fortifications of New York. The question being taken on Mr. Pulk's motion to strike out the appropriation of \$100,000 for the fortification on Throg's Neck, Last River, the Colonel was very active in mustering the negatives.

Colonel was very active in mustering the negatives. 8 o'clock P. M.—The Senate has adjourned, contrary to all expectation and precedents. The labors of the House, to night, are therefore in vain, and they must to-morrow ask the consent of the Senate to receive the bills which they have not yet sent to the

Senate.

Congress. June 23.—In the Sanate Mr. Hill presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-Hampshire, vindicating the course of the executive. Mr. Webster said that the paper could not properly be received; its presentation was wholly unauthorized. Mr. Benton said that it was usual to receive and refer such papers. Mr. Webster said that if any precedent could be found, he would not oppose its reception. It was then laid on the table.

was then laid on the table. Appropriation bill .- Mr. Clayton moved an ad-Appropriation bill.—Mr. Clayton moved an additional section; providing for the payment of Elisha R. Potter, for travel and attendance, while attending as a claimant of a seat; adopted, 20 to 19. An amendment, appropriating \$1000, to be paid to the representatives of William Wirt, for professional ser-

representatives of William Wirt, for professional services in land cases, was adopted.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk moved that the rules he suspended at 2 o'clock, in order to enable him to call for the consideration of the bill relating to the deposite banks. Mr. J. Q. Adams moved that 5 o'clock be fixed as the hour of suspension. This, he said, was the last day for the presentation of memorials, and it was due to the people to consider them. He was willing to six till midnight for the transaction of other business. The proposition of Mr. A. was rejected, and it was voted to suspend that rule, but the part of Mr. Polk's motion, which was designed to fix the hour of considering the deposite bank bill, was rejected.

Mr. Mahlon Dickerson, who was lately appointed.

Mr. Mahlon Dickerson, who was lately appointed Mr. Mahlon Dickerson, who was lately appointed himser to Russin, has been nominated as Secretary of the Navy! There are strong rumors now, that the Cabinet is to be thoroughly reformed, and that Mr. Cass is to be got rid of by a foreign mission.

Mr. Poindexter was to-day chosen President protempere of the Senate by a vote of 22 to 20.

The nomination of Mr. Forsyth for the State, and Mr. Woodbury for the Treasury Department, has been accommended by the Senate.

been confirmed by the Senate.

Tornado in Gloucester County.—The tornado which so fearfully visited Williamsburg and its vicinity, on Saturday afternoon last, had previously passed over a portion of Gloucester with destructive fury. It crossed York River nour the Clay Banks, about an hour befere sunset, capsizing four or five vessels, in which several persons were drowned. At Col. Jones', five or six outhouses, Charns, stables, &c.) were blown five or six outh six outhouses, (barns, stables, &c.) were blowed. At Mr. Fox's, his Negro Quarter was de stroyed, one negro killed and several others crippled Much other damage was done, but our informant ha not learned the particulars. Socree; a vesset if York River, within the range of this destructive humans. cane, but was capsized, sunk or driven ashore.
[Norfolk Herald, June 20.

A MANLY Boy.—A child, six years old, of Mr. John Baker of this town, fell from the Market wharf, on Wednesday last, and would inevitably have been drowned, had not a lad who saw him fall plunged instantly from the wharf and rescued him. There was nobody near enough to render immediate assistance, and before some persons on a neighboring wharf could come to his aid, he had swum to the landing stairs and saved the child. The name of this spirited boy is Wim. Winchester,—about 15 years old.

A Noble Act.-Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Oli-A NOBLE ACT.—Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Oli-er Barrett, a child 5 years of age fell through a hole in Taylor's wharf at the foot of Allen street, and would inevitably have been drowned, had not a spiri-ted lad by the name of Joseph Arnaud, who saw the boy fall, plunged instantly into the water and rescued him.—The wharf is represented as being in a very delapidated state; and this is the second accident that has happened there since the 1st of April.

ANOTHER RESCUE.—Last week as the editor of ANOTHER RESCUE.—Last week as the editor of the Evening Gazette was crossing the Common, he noticed a movement in the water of the Pond, near its centre, and soon discovered a lad, about seven years old, (whose name we have not learned) floundering and struggling for life. He plunged in, without a moment's delay, and succeeded in rescaing the buy just in time to save his life. The lad, it seems, had been walking about on the edge stone of the pond, and accidentally fell in.—Ibid.

WHAT A Loss!—The brig Cicero, on her passage from Baltimore to Charleston, encountered a severe gale, during which the deck load, consisting of such that the second severe gale, during which the deck load, consisting of such passages. July 5.

On the next day, the message was received from the President; of which the following is an extract.

Washington, June 13, 1834.**

**To The Senate:

As a compliance with this resolution might be deemed an admission of the right of the Senate to call upon the President for confidential correspondence of this description, I consider it proper on this occasion to remark, that I do not acknowledge such a right.

**Whiskey in hegsheads and barrels, had to be thrown overboard. Perhaps these barrels and hogeheads were going South to the order of some of the stamped on the mission of the next elections. If so, the loss may to them be severe, since ten to one but they will lose their elections, and the whiskey into the order of some of the stamped to them be severe, since ten to one but they will lose their elections, and the whiskey into the order of some of the stamped to them be severe, since ten to one but they will lose their elections, and the whiskey into the border of some of the stamped to them be severe, since ten to one but they will lose their elections, and the whiskey into the order of some of the stamped to them be severe, since ten to one but they will lose their elections, and the whiskey into the order of some of the stamped to them be severe, since ten to one but they will lose their elections, and the whiskey into the order of some of the stamped to them. If the next elections is the second of the second o itics among the lesser fry. But in any

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. Mc Duffie, -This gentleman has resumed his ace in the House of Representatives, with improv-health, which he hopes will be ultimately perfect-restored.

General Gaines is nominated for the Presidency in

a Tennessee paper.

CROPS IN ILLINOIS.—A late paper from Peoris, says—"We are informed by the farmers in our vicinity, that their crops have every appearance of baing productive. We have had, during the last few days, a succession of warm showers—the fields of small grain never looked better."

The Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck has accepted an in-vitation from a Committee of Amberst College, to de-liver the Anniversary discourse before the three Lite-rary Societies of that institution, on the 26th of Au-gust, the day previous to the commencement.

Dr. BEECHER delivered a lecture on Music, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, on Sunday evening, June 22d.

A recent writer in the Boston Courier recommends to members of the Masonic Lodges to dissolve their stitutions, and apply their funds to the building of lanker Hill Monument. In Switzerland there are at the present time ninety

three printing offices, and fifty-four public journals. The increase of the latter within the last four years is remarkable, being no less than twenty-five.

From a Philadelphia paper we learn that, on Friday of the public public paper we learn that, on Friday of the public public paper we learn that, on Friday of the public publ

day evening, about 7 o'clock, one of the powder mills of Mr. Dupont, near Wilmington, was blown up. What caused the explosion is not stated. One person was killed, and about one thousand pounds of powder burnt.

this country a little over a year, and has already contributed over \$7,000, in small sums, for charitable purposes—the avails of his labors. Professor Adrain has resigned the chair of mathe-atics in the University of Pennsylvania.

The Detroit Jail on the 17th inst. was without a ten

ant.

The Ship Catharine, Goodrich of Salem took fire while tying off Woahoo, on the 29th of November, and was entirely consumed. The crew saved themselves in three boats. At the time of the accident the captain was on shore—the Catharine had 700 barrels of oil on board.

Among the deaths at Charleston, we notice that of the venerable Solomon Legare, one of the hardest fighters in the army of the revolution, at the age of Major Thomas Marshall, of Newburyport, who was

so severely wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon on the Common, 20th inst. died at the General Hospital early on Sunday meraing. His arm had been amputated a short time previous.—Adv. & Pat.

Marriages. In this city, Mr. Abraham R. Bell, to Miss Sarah H. Par-er-Mr. Sumuel H. Merris, to Miss Sasan Magott-Mr. obn Edmands of Sasgus, to Mrs. Eliza Coffin-Mr. Andrew Hutchinson, to Mrs. Ann Brown-Mr. John Mortimore, Miss Jane Hines. Cambridge, Mr. Amos Adams of Lexington, to cca R. Whittemore.

In West Cambridge, Mr. Amos Adams of Lexington, to Miss Relecca R. Whittenore. In Concord, June 23d, by Rev. Mr. Bouton, Mr. Amasa Walker of Boston, to Miss Hannah Ambrose, daughter of Steplen Ambrose, Esq. In Derry, N. H. William R. P. Washburn, Esq. of this city, to Miss Susan E. daughter of Alanson Tucker, Esq. of the former place.

ged 36. In Charlestown, Miss Martha B. Curtis, 17. In Medfield, Mrs. Mary Fiske, 49. In Lowell, Mr. Oliver Ward of Vermont—drowned by his In Lowell, Mr. Oliver Watton versions boat having been carried over the Islis.

In Ferkinsville, Miss Lestina L. Wellington, 18.—She In Ferkinsville, Miss Lestina L. Wellington, 18.—She amount of the Park of th In Perkinsville, Miss Lestina L. Wellington, 18.—She committed switched by hanging herself to the belipost, which was so low that, when found, her hands touched the floor. In South Wilhraham, 19th June, Rev. Nosa C. Saxton, the original proprietor of the New York Evangelist, 36.
In Searsmon, Me. Dez. Richard Hamilton, a soldier of the Journal of the North Control of the North Control

In Windsor, Jonb Harriman, a revolutionary patriot, 72.
In Kreus, N. H. Mrs. Sarah, wite of Nr. Jusiah Richards
of Dediam, Mass. 40.
In Fizswilliam, N. H. Mr. David Colburn, 40.
Died in Hamann, Feb. 22d, Mrs. Parigson Beak, aged 67,
wile of Mr. John Beal and daughter of Mr. Abisha Lesch of
Esston, Mass. For a long series of years previous: the
was often brought to the horders of the grave. In, these
trying moments, while hourly expecting to meet her judge,
that religion which she prefessed while young sustained
her. Jeans was emphatically the crown of her hope;—her
tamp was trimmed and burning, prepared as she humbly
hoped to meet the bridgeroom. For nearly forty years, except at intervals, she was confined to her room by indisposition, during which she employed her time as for as her
strength would permit, in recording the verious operations
of her mind, in religious conversation with her neighbors
and friends, and exhorting all to be partiskers in a Saviour'a
love, which was to her so precious. A few months previcus to her death, her disease assumed a new character, making rapid incode upon her delicate frame. With her osal composire, with that fortitude which was her natural
characteristic, she continued to linger till exhausted nature
gave out, and she resigned up her appict to God when deave it.

Mrs. Bed usurually possessed a mind of the flext order;
and although her mental powers were destumbles in the first

Dorchester Female Academy. THE Summer term of this Institution under the care and instruction of Miss L. G. Pagacorr and sisters, will commence on Tuesday, July 2. Regegecgs.—Rev. J. Codman, D. D., Rev. J. H. Fairchild, Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Hon. Leverett Saltonatnil. 5.

Female Seminary, Brookfield.

MISSES C. H. and L. A. GROSVENOR will commen 2.7 Meir second serin in the remaic Seminary, Brook field, July 2.5

The lower tranches \$3,50. The higher, including History, theories, Composition, Watts on the Mind, Rotany, Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Geometry and Algebra, \$4,00. Drawing, \$3,00. French \$2,00. Latin, \$2,00, and Music \$5,00.—Board rom \$1,00.

July 2.

American Quarterly Observer for July.

American Quarterly Observer for July.

This Day published by PERKINS, MARVIN 4: CO.,
114 Washington street.
Contexts.—Political Economy of Intemperance, by J.
A. Bolles, Esq.—The Brinciple of Slavery, by L. H. Atwaster, Yale College—Temperance, Reform, by Waiter Channing, M. D. Hoaton—Robert Ffull, by Rev. George Shepard, Hallowell—Mental Philosophy, by C. Long, Periodical serve College—Writings of Washington, N. Adams, Hospital Philosophy, by C. Adams, Hospital Philosophy, by Change Person, by the Editor—Mount Adams, N. Adams, Hospital Philosophical Intelligence—Oblitany Notices.

New Sabbath School Books.

New Sabbath School Books.

JUST received and for sale by JAMES LORING, No.

132 Washington street, the Missioners's Return. Ellen Carrol, a marraitre.

Life of Dautel. Abysis Missions. Life of Columba, the
Apostle of Sectional Missions. Life of Columba, the
Advanced Sectional Missions. Life of Columba, the
Officer of Columba Missions. Life of Columba, the
Officer of Columba Missions. Life Michael Missions
of George Burder. Graham's Test of Truth, containing an
account of her own conversion.

Rooks for Sabbath Schools.

THE JUVENILE REPOSITORY, Contents of No. 13.

Original Panner-Poetry-Evening Thoughts—Modesty—
Pearls—Manus—Honey—Guilt will betray itself—Mastine, Ac. &c. The Repository is published every Saturday, at 32 a year. Also, a variety of Juvenile Rook.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POETRY.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

FROM THE SPANISH. FROM THE SPANISH.

"O death, no more, no more delay,
My spirit longs to fice away,
And be at rest;
The will of heaven my will shall be,—
I bow to the divine decree,
To God's beheat.
My soul is ready to depart,
No thought rebels, the obedient heart
Breathes forth no sigh;
The wish, on earth to linger still,
Were vain, when 'tis God's sovereign will
That we shall die.
"O thou, that for our sins didst take

"O thou, that for our sins didst take Thy home on earth; Thou, that to thy divinity
A human nature didst ally
By mortal birth,—
And in that for m didst auffer here, Torment, and agony, and feat So patiently;
By thy redeeming grace alone,
And not for merits of my own, O pardon me !"
As thus the dying Christian prayed, Without one gathering mist or shad Encircled by his family,
Watched by affection's gentle eye So soft and kind, His soul to Him who gave it, rose; God led it to its long repose, Its glorious rest!

And though the good man's sun has set,

Miscellany.

Its light shall linger round us yet, Bright, radiant, blest.

REMARKS ON SLAVERY .- No. V. TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA.

TUSCALOSSA, ALABAMA.

In pursuance of the plan suggested in my last, I shall now speak of the influence of slavery upon that stage of life immediately succeeding early childhood. This also is a period full of interest. The lineaments of character previously struck out, are now fast filling up. The disposition is receiving deeper and more persecuted to the character previously struck out, are now fast filling up. disposition is receiving deeper and more per-manent shades; the moral emotions are assum-ing a marked and decisive tone; in fine, all those qualities which combine to form the future char-acter, are rapidly hastening to maturity. How important that a period of life fraught with con-sequences so interesting, should be carefully shielded from every noxious influence. While important that a period of lite fraught with consequences so interesting, should be carefully with the sequences on interesting, should be carefully with the committee to the present year, they shaded from every more properly should constantly be whate-over things are true, howely, and of good report, should constantly be the unbulbowed seems of vice and departity, even the very appearance of evil, should be the unbulbowed seems of vice and departity, even the very appearance of evil, should be different to the unbulbowed seems of vice and purify the social affections, to instit, strengthen and invigrant and endered to be sent to the Cincinnati Journal, and the partition of the important that a period of life fraught with consequences so interesting, should be carefully shielded from every noxious influence. While whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, should constantly be presented by precept and example for imitation, the unhallowed scenes of vice and depravity, even the very appearance of evil, should be kept at the greatest possible distance. Those habits which tend to foster and purify the social effections to havily strengthen and loverests.

ceremony performed by a Preshyterian minister; to took follows the didded and personal to the chiral terms and in accordance with which, lads must be supplied with the apons almost as soon as they can walk.

The praises of industry I need not here resonating in this prevalent, its salutory incommunity in which it spreads over every community in which it spreads over every community in which it spreads over every community in which it spreads the proof, and inculcating habits of sobriety and virtue, to most inculcating habits of sobriety and virtue, to most of my readers are well known. The impracticability of training up children to habits of instances would have nothing to do. This would be utterly intolerable. Besides, the child confined to labor, regards himself as degraded nearly to an labor has a large himself as degraded nearly

the settlement likewise, unless he held his peace, and kept his religion to himself. In these his boisterous menaces and unrighteous designs, this petty Nero was supported by three or four others, who were influenced by a similar spirit. "The earth," however, "is the Lord's;" and true it is, that "he reigneth:" yea, and "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished."

Two only of those persecutors lived to see the settlement. The death of one was occasioned by intermenea and dissipation while at the settlement. The death of one was occasioned by intermenea and dissipation while at the contract of the parents would turn their children from the popish faith."—Fagundez.

"It is lawful to kill an accuser, whose testimony may jeopard your life and honor."

[Escobar.

"It is not mortal sin for parents to wish the death of their children, nor to desire the death of any one who troubles the current, because considerable good is the direct and immediate object."—Francis Xavier Fegeli.

"Children are obliged to denounce their parents or relations, who are guilty of heresy al-

true it is, that "he reigneth:" yea, and "though hand join in band, the wicked shall not go unpunished."

Two only of those persecutors lived to see the settlement. The death of one was occasioned by intemperance and dissipation while at sea: hence, his corpse became food for the monsters of the deep! The head of the party himself fell sick immediately after his arriaal at Algoa Bay; and there expired in dreadful agony, both mental and bodily. He, therefore, never set foot on the land which he had so arrogantly affected to command. Another of his comrades was taken off suddenly, and carried to the grave along with him! A fourth, being some time afterward provoked by his companion, the only survivor of the five, presented his fowling-piece at him, and lodged the contents in his breast; for which he was, of course, arrested, and brought to prison in Graham's Town. But, shocking to relate, his spirit and conduct having apparently rendered life burdensome, and filled his dungeon with insufferable gloom, the unhappy wretch chose strangling rather than life; and therefore hung himself in his cell! "Wo unto the wicked! it shall be ill with him; for they shall eat the frait of their doings."

The poor old Methodist now began, more carnestly than ever, to call all around him to repentance, and actually became the virtual head of the party; he obtained favor in the eyes of the people, and was ever afterward looked up to as their chief counsellor in all matters of importance. His lot was cast in pleasant places; and he had literally a "goodly heriage." His rustic cottage was no sooner built than converted into a place of worship, wherein divine service was regularly performed, until, by his

His rustic cottage was no sooner built than con-verted into a place of worship, wherein divine service was regularly performed, until, by his steady zeal and praiseworthy exertions, we were enabled to creet a neal tittle chapel, which con-stitutes a lasting honor to his memory. This stitutes a lasting honor to his memory. This good man is now no more; but, although dead, by his works he still speaketh; and his name is held in the highest estimation by all who knew him.—Kay's Travels.

From the Cincinnati Journal.

Roman Catholicism in Indiana.

Washington, Davies Co. Indiana, Dec. 1852.

Dear Brother Brainard,—The synod of Indiana in 1832, appointed a committee to collect facts relative to the Roman Catholics in this state. In the fall of the present year, they submitted their report, of which extracts were ordered to be sent to the Cincinnati Journal, and Western Luminary, for publication.

If you think proper, please give the following a place in your useful paper.

ROMANISM IN INDIANA.

In this state, there are a local, for residue.

rents or relations, who are guilty of heresy, al-though they know that they will be burnt. They may refuse them all nourishment, and permit them to die with hunger; or may kill them as en-emies who violate the rights of humanity."—Es-

obar. We may rejoice in the death of our neighbor, when any good results from it, and especially the good of the society to which we belong."

—La Croix.

"It is lawful to kill those who injure our hon-

or, or cover us with infamy, before persons of distinction."—Escobar.

'Y You may charge your opponent with false crimes, to take away his credit, as well as kill him."—Guimeius.

"A priest may kill those who hinder him from taking respectively of any occlesionized of the control of the con

taking possession of any ecclesiastical office."

THE DOOMED DISTILLER.

MR. EDITOR,—The town of ——, in the county of ——, has long been celebrated for its extensive distilleries, and the great road leading from thence to Albany, has borne the burden of many thousand barrels of whiskey. The proprietors of these distilleries were considered to the proprietors of these distilleries were considered to the proprietors of these distilleries were considered.

proprieters of these distilleries were considered wealthy, and more particularly was the subject of this narrative believed to be a thriving man. He had for a long time been engaged in distilling whiskey, and prosperity attended his first efforts.—From the small house which contained his family, he moved to a larger and more stately edifice; his daughters were sent to the first seminaries of the day, and were considered objects of centiling attention. Scheduli foreigns jects of peculiar attention. Splendid furniture adorned their new house, and delightful strains

Inter-graphs himself as depended nearby to an appealing and the deve. He cam is seen to the deve. He cam is de

During the sickness which terminated her mortal existence, she enjoyed the complete fulfilment of that promise, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee." Her sick chamber was the abode of a peace which nothing could distant, a calm which could not be broken. All she said was expressive of the most perfect submission to the will of God; indeed she seemed to have no will but his, so nearly was she assimilated to that state upon which she was about to enter. At one time when some one expressed a fear lest all was not done to arrest the progress of her disease at its commencement, she gently checked them by saying, "That is muranuring; all is right; at another time when a hope was expressed that the means used for her recovery night yet avail to save her, she said, "Don't be too sanguine; all will be well; thus constantly manifesting to all that she felt the "arms of overlasting love" beneath her, and that her repose upon them was that of unshaken confidence and "perfect peace." During the last month of her sickness, she was unable to converse except in broken whispers, but all she uttered was expressive of that same screnity and peace which had so eminently marked her whole Christian course. A few moments previous to her departure, her husband repeated those beautiful lines from Watts,

"Jesus, to thy dear faithful hand My naked soul I trait." During the sickness which terminated her mortal

A few moments previous to her departure, her dusband repeated those beautiful lines from Watts,

"Jesus, to thy dear faithful hand
My naked soul I trust;
And my flesh waits for thy command
To drop into the dust;"
and said to her, "I st that now, your language? Can
you adopt it as your own?" She raised her eyes
with a look of unwonted animation and with a voice
of more than usual strength, replied, "Oh yes, I
can," and immediately added, "I'm going;" and
in a moment more that "dear faithful hand" had led
her to the living fountains of waters, and forever wiped away all tears from her eyes. Her memory is
precious to the living who will long cherish and revere it; her dust is precious to the Saviour, who will
preserve and 'in glory' raise it; and her spirit is precious to that God who gave and in his own time has
taken it.

taken it.
"Thus much (and this is all) we know; Saints are completely blest; Have done with sin and care and wee, On harps of gold they praise his name, Then let us followers be of them,

We hat have the missionaries done for the Hotelots?—This question according to Dr. Philip, was put to a Hottentot belonging to the Institution at Bethelsdorp, in South Africa, by I. T. Bridge, Esq. and Major Colbrook. His answer contains one of the hest possible illustrations of the nature, value and efficiency of the influence

forever. Its continuance opposes formidable obstacles, which gain strength every hour, to every effort in the United States for the benefit of the Colony; and may end in the failure of the most interesting scheme for promoting human happiness to which the present century has given birth. Nothing would more gratify the Board than that the Colonists themselves, deeply concerned as they are in averting this disaster should take the lead in banishing from their shores their deadliest enemy. Very little reflecshould take the lead in bandsing from their shores their deadliest enemy. Very little reflec-tion must satisfy them that such a course is es-sential to the peace and prosperity of themselves and their families, and that it will ensure to them the esteem and zealous support of the wise and the good in this country.

PRESENTMENT .- A presentment has been made PRESENTMENT.—A presentment has been made by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session at New Castle, under the following circumstances—"A pilot boat, belonging to Lewistown, commanded by Capt. Wesley, white cruizing near the Delaware Bay a few days since spoke a boat with S or 10 blacks on board, among them 2 children. The captain supposing they were ranaways, requested them to make fast to the pilot boat, and he would tow them to the land, which the blacks declined, and the pilot boat left them. The captain suppcisions, again returned to the boat, and requested them to make fast to his vessel. The blacks still refused, and some altercations ensued when they again parted. After leaving them some distance, the captain of the pilot boat, irritated probably by the recent altercation, again put about and stered for the boat, with a determination, it is alleged of carrying his point, and running down upon the boat struck her amidship and cut her completely in two, in consequence of which, 4 of the blacks, including a woman and child, were drowned. A warrant we understand, has been issued for the arrest of the captain, and the Court adjourned over to the 15th of July, when it will sit for the trial of the case.

"Plays raise the passions, and pervert the use of them; and, of consequence, are dangerous to morality." — Plate.

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NEW WORKS.

THE FATHER'S BOOK: or suggestions for the government and instruction of Young Children, on principles appropriate to a Christian country, by Theodore Dwight, Jr.

The Life of the Rev. Rowland Hill, A. M., by the Rev.

The Life of the Rev. Rowland Hill, A. M., by the Rev.

June 7.

Stock of Dry Goods.

A LDEN BINGHAM & Co., 74 & 76 Ham

Enion street, will sell their entire GOODS at cost, and the first of August never goods will be sold for each or short approve June 7.

Pres. Humphrey's Writings.

In Booth, EDMANDS & CO. A.

In we just received, and keep of large supply of Folio, Cap. Pot and I tra sup. Vellum Letter; superfine Le extra super Blue Laid Letter; superfine do do., super do do. Retre do; extra superfine do do; extra sup. blue lai lin Puat. superfine do do; Carra a la lio Post.
L. E. & CO. keep also an extensiv
L. E. & Moore's best Paper, viz.—No
Suringer & Moore's best Paper, viz.—No

"Plays raise the passions, and pervert the use of them; and, of consequence, are dangerous to morality."—Plato.

A thousand praises and doxologies do not honor or God so much as the mortifying one lust.

THOMAS WATSON.

THOMAS WATSON.

cent, scare, a.e., more, Accidental notes, for breviations, sc.

111. Il annon, occupying about 20 pages, may be studied in the following order, after infliar with the Grammar: via. Chords, Disco-calence, Motion, Modulation, Bas, Consec-Counterpoint, 4c.

13. The practice of Music, including va-

BICKNELL'S GEOGRAPHIC CHAR

out ane cannot retain the kind and sympathising author longer than to his closing paragraph. Let this book be universally obeyed, and the coming age will be trained for the Millenium.

The Child's Hook on Repentance. Designed also for older Persons, by Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, pp. 147, 15mo. With a Steel-plate Frontspiece, 31 cents, half bound.

The Scripture view of this great subject, is here, by a skillud, ansistical, and inductive process, gradually and clearly unfolded to the minds of the young while the truths involved are equally important to all, since one only method of salvation is revealed. Various practical difficulties are discussed and explained i and an earnest personni application made to the conscience and the heart of the reader.

nethod of salvation is revealed. Various practical difficulties are discussed and explained; and an earnest personal application made to the conscience and the heart of the cader.

Tract No. 13. "Condition of Females in Mohammed and Fagan Countries."

No. 303. "The Great Alternative, Repentance or Perdinon," by Rev. Wm. Nevius.

Also,—The Bibles of the American Bible Society, including Splendid Quarte Family and Royal Octavo—elegantly long Splendid Quarte Family and Royal Octavo—elegantly homad in calf. For sale as above.

May 24.

The Life of the feet. Rowland Fift, A. M., by the nevEdwin Sidney, A. M.

"Quitting with daily labor, all my pleasure,
To gain, at harvest, an eternal treasure."
Mrs. Sherwood's Works, Vol. U. Containing "History
of the Fair-child Family"—Orphans of Normandy'—The
Latter Days." Just received by WM. PEHCE, 2 CornLatter Days." Just received by

will open this morning, 1 let of corded plaid and striped Muslius, 1 do dotted and plain Swiss do1 do fig'd mull. 1 do fig'd mull. 1 do English Printed 4-4 New York, and are a little shop worn, and wills very low prices by the yard. Also,—1 case Cambrie and Cambrie Muslius, 1 do do plain Swiss These are a part of the same stock, and will be the piece only at least than half price. 1 ist. Mo

T. GILBERT & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, OCCUPYING UPWAY

will sell by the piece or

Vol. XIX-No

PICTURES OF We are not prepared to we were averse to inser hought on the subject 's views.-En.]

PANDITE

the Publisher of the Bo the Publisher of the Bo IY DEAR SIR,—I late mbers of your paper t seems that nearly 404 ly admitted to visit the sed" at the Athenaeum times the number of po to crowd the room, and so liberality has been had nevery sorry to say that myself are at variance ocy of exhibiting such it tas a general thing the account to persons of a gerous to persons of a hiklren. If you have n e as I have felt it, nor sideration in its differen haps be disposed to say, k ne harm ean arise for d, by inspiring peop

d, by inspiring people ace for Him. In the yeasous for differing I will explain. In the movill ensue, my experior of satan, that I r. When I was about It gan to live. I was in color an age, and after su d must have had to be fewill suppose that it we been acted upon by supposition is not come concerned for my ember to have been p a print of our Saviour room of one of my classit, until my mind becamy use the term,) that I confection, without I had mind. I was worried, the very features of

ain aware, you will say is different from that of man is rule to them. That are is necessarily to be take I will not attempt to advance ground for reasoning, to the constant of the man occasional viet to a series of the man is to be interworen with the carliest years and man to be interworen with tis accounts (as far as I recoli of Christ were not made un years after his death. Soo made, it was considered that a see in the churches; and

made, it was considered that a see in the churches; and pt was abortive, such was the they where introduced. This where introduced. This the purpose of being worst rotestants plead, to render the see in the property of such a was the law was the property of such a was to have been all the property of such a was to have been all the property of such a was to have not only been also the property of such a was to have been also the property of such a was to have been stopped to the property of such a was to have been stopped to the property of such a was to have been stopped to the property of such as the property of such as the property of the keeping of the property of the keeping of the property of the such that the property of the ed, as to induce me, below his min, that the book was the lidden address me, and say it as a very good one; it was a very good one; it was a very good Protestant minister it would be my dileumna, on ad this the case; and how it increased, should be address, taught me, that Ron ys taught me, that Re

ag in worshipping crosses name. Here is one with before it.

ame. Here is one with up before it.

In greatly alarmed at the may have upon the Cat country. I think you wi have any bearing at all, the country is the country. It think you wi have any bearing at all, the country. It think you wi have any bearing at all, the country. It think you will the country. It they will that Roman Catholics at the promote it. They will, to those whom they are pelyte, that natwithstanding against their representation and so forth, they book a mid. They will tell them as & Tracts, and to go to the to those whom they are lyte, that not withstandin lygainst their representation and so forth, they both a mad so forth, they both a mid. They will tell them so k Tracts, and to go to the see the prints put into the tea, which represent me hipping Him, and even H answer, that Protestants, they will reply, neither a ur hands before them, and so frespect as obtains among syay, that in those places, stants are far from any bestants ar

y friend will perhaps say, he good thing, and pictures of they must not be abused.